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Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16. The Reconstruction Committee heard six yellow men from Tennessee, regarding affairs in that State. They make a black record. A further hearing postponed to Friday.

The House Election Committee reported Hunt not, but Sheldon entitled to a seat. There

is a reverse minority report. Sheldon introduced a resolution looking to the disposal of the New Orleans mint and Custom House.

In the Senate, a bill protecting pre-emption titles of settlers on public land in Alabama, who vacated them during the war, was intro-

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson presented a me-morial from negro slaves of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, claiming their freedom. The Georgia bill was resumed, but there was no action. The House deficiency appropriation bill was passed. Sheldon's resolution was to sell the mint and marine hospital, and not the cus-tom house, at New Orleans. The report on Butler's cadet corruption was ordered to be printed. The tariff bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

The yellow delegation from Georgia visited the President to-day, and asked him to use his influence to defeat Bingham's amendment; urged him to procure suitable legislation for the protection of the colored people in Georgia. They ignore the Bryant faction. Their speeches were written, and boisterousness character-ized their delivery. The President replied, in effect, that he would protect the people in all the States, but thought special legislation might be necessary for the Southern States, ewing to the unsettled condition arising from

The President's uniform answer to delegations from Georgia and Tennessee for troops, is: "No doubt of his right to station troops at pleasure, and give disaffected districts the benefit of soldiers' presence, but doubts how far soldiers could be used in aid of the civil authorities." He will take legal advice in every Sickles has been confirmed as Minister to

The Territorial Committee of the Senate reports in favor of tabling Pott's nomination for the Montana Governorship; the effect of this action, under the tenure-of-office law, retains impeachment Ashley in the Governorship.

The vote in the Senate Committee, adverse to the acquisition of San Domingo, is not con-

sidered fatal to the treaty. WASHINGTON, March 17.

The private Secretary of Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, arrived here this morning, with a requisition from the Governor of that State on the President for troops.

In the Senate, Platt asked leave to offer a resolution, directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the enabling Act, whereby Virginia was admitted. Brooks objected, saying that Virginia had been reconstructed several times already. The Senate discussed the resolution looking

to the distribution of appointments in the Exany one Southern State.

In the Senate, the House bill abolishing the franking privilege, was made the special order for Tuesday next. A resolution providing for open discussion of treaties for foreign annexation, was referred to Committee on Foreign Re-

Considerable discussion was elicited upon a resolution looking to the more equal distribution of Government patronage in Washington. Several Senators deplored the appointment of young men to office here, it having a tendency to disqualify them for usefulness.

A bill was reported amending consular and diplomatic Acts. A bill was introduced to consolidate all the

Indian tribes under territorial government. The Georgia bill was resumed. The Senate confirmed the appointment of

Luther Lee, collector of customs at New York. In the House, Platt of Virginia asked leave to introduce a resolution requiring the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the enabling Act of Virginia, by which State offices were varated and vacan-

cies filled by the Governor. Brooks objected.

The House rejected the Tennessee resolution
to expel Butler for alleged sale of cadetships the vote being 102 to 68. A resolution of censure was unanimously adopted. The tariff bill was then resumed. It is expected that the San Domingo treaty will be discussed in Executive session on Wednesday next. Despatches from the North report heavy

snow storms, with high wind.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Among the private bills originating in the House, is one from the Pacific Railroad Committee to incorporate the Kansas, Missouri and Texas Railroad Company. The Reconstruction Committee had prolonged their session over Tennessee; the result had not transpired.

The Judiciary Committee, except Rice, are unanimous against seating Ames as Senator from Mississippi, Kellogg, in the Senate, introduced a joint res-

olution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, within six months, to transfer the mint, lands and buildings to the city of New Orleans. The President is preparing a message about

sending troops to Tennessee. Morton's amendment to the Georgia bill, authorizing the militia to be called out, was adopted—the debate being very bitter.
In the Senate, Conkling, from the Judiciary

Committee, reported adversely to Ames, on the ground of non-citizenship, which was ordered to be printed.

Bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear River was discussed. A resolution looking to a survey for a ship canal across Tehuantepee was also discussed.

Georgia was resumed. Wilson offered an amendment, making the tenure of the present Legislature date from January, 1870. Schurz favored Bingham's amendment, and spoke severely against the proposition to extend beyond the legal tenure. Adjourned to Monday. The House devoted the morning hour to the

District and Patents, when the tariff was resumed. The House meets to-morrow for de-bate only. The amount of currency in the Treasury is

\$7,750,000. The Ways and Means Committee visited the Treasury for the purpose of consulting with the officials concerning the funding bill.

General Bennet, ex-revenue supervisor for North and South Carolina, was arrested in Iowa, to-day, and will be taken to Raleigh. He

could perpetuate itself. His sympathies, how-ever, were in favor of the freedmen in the enjoyment of their rights.

The President was at the Capitol yesterday,

favoring the acquisition of San Domingo.

The Negro in South Carolina. The history of the colored race in South Car-1.25 olina commences with the year 1671-199 years ago. In April of that year, Sir John Yeamans (the third of the proprietary Governors of this State) brought with him a number of Africans address. Subscriptions will not be received for a to till his large farm on Ashley river. This was twenty-five years before the introduction of rice into the State, and many more before cotton was Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of one inch space for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts made with those rapidly; so much so that in thirty-seven years -in 1708, that is-the census returns show a greater number of them than of whites. There were 4,100 of them, while the number of the whites was 4,080. There were, at the same they cum to did it. time, 1,400 Indians held by the colonists as

In 1787, South Carolina closed the slave trade by legislation, making it a penal offence to bring slaves into the State. This, it will be remembered, was twenty years sooner than either the United States or Great Britain took

direct measures against the slave trade. In 1790, three years after this legislation against slavery by South Carolina, the whites were in a majority, the entire population of the State being about 250,000. After that time, the colored race increased more rapidly than the white, until the war. In 1860, the two races stood colored 412,320; white 291,388. At the close of the war—we mean, of course, in 1869—the races had both decreased—the colored being 386,139; and the white 274,962. It is more than probable that the decrease of the colored race in these nine years (26,182) has been almost entirely since the war; whereas the decrease of the white race (16,427) occurred during the war. The only authoritative registry of deaths that we have in the State is in Charleston; and by reference to the mortuary reports published weekly, it will be seen that in that city the disparity of deaths still continues. The rate of deaths is about five colored to three and a half white.

These points in the history of the colored race in South Carolina may convey some useful suggestions to the political thinker whe seeks to solve the now knotty question of political, race and party issues.

The colored citizen will see an important consideration for his affiliation with his natural friends, his co-workers of the common soil of our common country .- Columbia Guardian.

Beautiful Tribute to the South.

The following beautiful tribute to the South is

from the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist:
And yet, amidst all this desolation and ruin, did the world ever see anything like the uncom-plaining dignity with which the South has borne a hideous vivisection that left it at the time but a ghastly semblance of life? We confess that not all the magnificent valor that won her thousand victories, not the fiery onset of Jackson's Scotch-Irish, nor the superb composure with which he directed the advancing tide of battle, or covered the slow and sullen retreat, has ever so electrified and melted our whole souls as the sublime fortitude with which the South has borne the most unspeakable woes. The Niobe of nations there she stands,

Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe, An empty urn within her withered hands, Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

Nor is this all. The Virginia thus treated, the "Lone Mother of Dead Empires," is also the mother of that Union from which she has been kept out like a leper, and only admitted now under the most tyrannical and exasperating

The corner-stone of this grand constitutional fabric was laid by the hand of the giant who now stands at the threshold of the temple, his hair shorn, his eyes put out, and for the present, making sport for the Philistines. It is Virginia, that proud old colony, which having no quarrel of her own with the King of England, to the distribution of appointments in the Executive Departments, pro rata, among the States. Sawyer made a speech, asserting that the South had not received one tenth of her the South had not received one-tenth of her been a disastrous failure; whose Jefferson wrote share; that a single Congressional District in the North had more such appointments than the declaration of independence; whose Patrick Henry roused the nation to arms with his eloquence; whose Marshall was the glory of American jurisprudence; whose Madison, Monroe, Harrison and Taylor adorned the executive chair; whose Winfield Scott and Rough and Ready were the leading military figures of the Mexican war; with troops of her valorous sons in the war of 1812; whose statesmen have il-lustrated the councils as have her soldiers the camps of the republic-this is the good old commonwealth which for five long years has been ground to the earth under the heal of negro and military vassalage, and is now only permitted to enter the edifice which she made by her own hands, and adorned the immortalized by her genius and virtue, from its foundation to its pinnacle, as a captive and a slave.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The oldest man in America, the veteran John Kitts, was received with great cordiality by the President and members of Congress a few days ago. The old man was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1762, and is, therefore, in his 108th year. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the battle preceding the sur-rendering Mr. Kitts was struck in the back of the head by a spent musket ball, and the indentation which it made is still visible. The old man points to the scar with considerable pride, and is quite garrulous about the circumstances under which he received the wound. When the war of 1812 broke out he was considered too old to enter the service as a soldier, out went in as a messenger to carry the mails. He relates many interesting stories of the narrow escapes he had from being taken prisoner by the enemy's scouts. On one occasion he was forced to leave his horses and take to the woods so closely was he pursued. He was the bearer of important dispatches which he succeeded in carrying safely through. Although entitled to a pension both as a soldier of the Revolution and of 1812, he has never until now asked for it; and in his modest manner said he didn't expect to remain long upon the rolls, and all I am the last of the stock."

IMMIGRATION.—Referring to Dr. Turnip-seed's views on this subject, the Charleston News

State from a corrupt and profligate rule, the work of immigration is the most important task that lies before us, and the sooner we begin it, the better for South Carolina and the whole funeral. An old lady had lost her husband, Southern people."

- "Come hear, my dear," said a young man to a little girl, to whose sister he was paying his wa, to-day, and will be taken to Raleigh. He is charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Twelve negro members of the Georgia Legishture visited Colfax to-day. He stated that he did not believe the present Georgia Legislature what is what the drum said.

To a little girl, to whose sister he was paying his addresses, "you are the sweetest thing on earth." "No, I'm not," she replied, artlessly, "sister says you are the sweetest."

— "If you beat me, I'll call out the soldiers," is what the drum said.

Josh Billings on Matrimony.

Marriage iz a fair transaction on the face ov It iz an old institushun, older than the pyramids, and az phull of hyrogliphicks that no-

body kan parse.

History holds its tongue who the pair waz who fust put on the silken harness, and promised tew work kind in it, thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or flote.

But whoever they waz, they must have made a good thing out ov it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hav harnessed up since and drov out.

There is a grate moral grip in marriage; it is the mortar that holds the soshull bricks to-

But there ain't but darn few pholks, who put their money in matrimony who could set down

This iz a grate proof that it iz one ov them natral kind ov acksidents that must happen, jist az birds fly out ov the nest, when they hav feathers enuff, without being able tew tell why.

Sum marry for buty, and never diskover their mistake; this iz lucky.

Sum marry for money, and-don't see it. Sum marry for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skimmilk.

Sum marry tew pleze their relashuns, and are surprized tew learn that their relashuns don't care a cuss for them afterward.

Sum marry bekauze they hav bin highsted sum whare else; this iz a cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride may make it endurable. Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, but it is the

strength ov the game.

If marrying for love ain't a success, then matrimony iz a ded beet.

Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live tew wonder how the crop holds out, Sum marry tew get rid of themselves, and

discover that the game waz one that two could play at, and neither win. Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game, the more they put

down the less they take up.
Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it

Sum marry, they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how. Almost every boddy gets married, and it is a good joke. Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and

think it carefully over. Sum think it over careful fust, and then set down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes tew convert them. This iz a little risky, and takes a smart missionary to Sum marry coquetts. This iz like buying a poor farm, heavily mortgaged, and working the

ballance ov yure days to clear oph the mort-Married life haz its chances, and this is just what gives it its flavor. Every boddy luvs tew phool with the chances, bekause every boddy expekts tew win. But I am authorized tew

state that every boddy don't win. But, after all, married life iz full az certain az the dry goods bizzness. No man kan swear exackly whare he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Kno man kan tell jist what calico haz made ip its mind tew do next. Calico don't kno even herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds iz the child ov circumstansis. Sum never marry, but this iz jist ez risky ;

the disease iz the same, with no other name to just as the tyrant finished his address to the The man who stands on the bank shivering,

and dassent, iz more apt tew ketch cold than him who pitches hiz hed fust into the river. Thare iz but few who never marry bekause they won't-they all hanker, and most ov them starve with slices of bread before them (spread on both sides), jist for the lack ov grit.

If enny boddy asks yu whi yu got marrid, (if it needs be,) tell him, yu don't recollekt. Marriage iz a safe way tew gamble-if yu win, vu win a pile, and if yu loze, yu don't loze enny thing, only the privilege ov living

dismally alone, and soaking yure own feet.

I repeat it, in italicks, marry yung !

Thare iz but one good excuse for a marriage late in life, and that iz—a second marriage.

EXPERIENCE WITH AN INQUISITIVE TRAV ELER.-We had gone past one or two stations when a tall, broad-shouldered, farmer-looking fellow, got into the car, and without a "By your leave," or "Is this seat engaged?" down he sat by me. I gave him a severe look that ought to have annihilated him, and the car moved on. By and by my attention was attracted by a gentle touch. "Pleasant day." I gave him to un-derstand, in a curt way, that I didn't care if it was. After a while he reached his long neck out by me and said, yawningly, "Looks as ef we should hev some rain soon." I let the remark pass without reply, determined he should mark pass without reply, determined he should not draw me out. After some miles he again spoke. "Killed a hog last night." "Well, whats that to me?" I said sharply. "Guess what it weighed?" "O, don't bother me—six hundred pounds." "Guess ag'in?" after a pause. "Well, say one hundred pounds." The challenge to guess had a trifle of interest in it, but in a moment, ashamed of having shown any at all, I thrust my head out of the window, awaiting my sturdy associate's further advance He made none, and after riding ten or fifteen minutes I looked around. He was staring out of the window, apparently lost in reflection. "How much did your cussed hog weigh anyhow?" Iasked as surly as I could. His face didn't change a muscle, though I thought his eve looked a trifle mischievous, as he replied, "Don't know, we didn't weigh him." Fortunately for my peace of mind he got out at the

CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR .- Some young ladies and gentlemen who were taking advanhe would draw out of the treasury would not bankrupt the government. He has neither children nor grandchildren living, and when asked if he had any relatives he replied; "No, three on a seat. One of the seats contained two three on a seat. gentlemen and one lady. The gentlemen, of course, would not allow the lady to take an exposed seat; she, therefore, sat in the middle. As the night was extremely cold, gentleman number one quietly passed his hand (a remarksays:
"This plan deserves consideration, especially by the State Institute and the State Agricultumuff. As the muff. As th ral and Mechanical Society. It is plain and lady quietly removed one of her hands from apparently practicable. We confess that the scheme of the *Phenix* correspondent is not complete in every respect. There are matters connected with the accommodation of immigrate the same. In a few moments she felt a movement on the other side, and found gentleman number two attempting to pass his hand into the muff on the other side. She then quietly grant land-buyers which are not discussed. It drew her hand from the muff and allowed him is, however, something to begin with; something towards a mature and practical scheme ward she is unable to say. But each of the for the encouragement of European immigra-tion. From the State Government we expect no assistance. The work must be done by the farmers and merchants of the State. Upon lady as privately reported to her friends the them the whole burden will fall, and they will magnificent sale she had made of both gentle-rap the benefit. After the redemption of the men.—Saginaw Enterprise.

- The ruling passion was recently exhibited in a remarkable manner on the occasion of a and on the day of the funeral her neighbors were somewhat tardy in appearing at the solemnities. "Nabby," said she, "hand me my knit-ting; I might as well be taking a few stitches while the gathering is taking place."

but they come to blows.

IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD CORN CROP.— Miscellaneous Advertisements Charleston Advertisements. The corn planting season is upon the farmers of Georgia, and they would do well to notice the following suggestions, which we find in the Cultivator-and Country Gentleman, on the importance of a more general cultivation of corn. It says, that there are more reasons for growing corn on a large scale, and in all parts of the country, than any other farm crop-even in those localities that are especially adapted to wheat. It says that in all wheat counties a rotation is necessary, and corn is found to be one of the most essential crops in a rotation. The grain is needed for the team and stock and to help in making pork, while the fodder is a great help in wintering stock. It says that while cotton may for years be the most profita-ble crop at the South, yet it is better policy in those States to grow home supplies, especially of corn and the different meats required, than

products.

Now, we venture to say, that there is scarcely a planter or farmer in Georgia that will not admit the force and truth of the foregoing suggestions, and yet, how few there are who will practice the precepts contained therein—practice what most of them preach. One day last week, wheat and corn commanded the same price in this market, and we think it altogether probable that corn will rule higher than wheat the prospects of a fine wheat crop are flattering, and if our farmers will only plant corn plentifully, times will be better next fall and winter in Georgia with them, than it has been for years. No doubt there will be plenty of cotton cultivated. All that the most eloquent could say would not bring about a reform in cotton culture, so far as its extent is concerned; but we do hope it will not prevent the general cultivation of corn from the mountains to the seaboard of our State.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

to depend on selling cotton and buying those

How to FEED Fowls .- Fowls are not fed for the mere sake of keeping them alive and healthy on the least possible amount of food We wish to convert the food into flesh, or into eggs. In feeding for quick fattening it is understood that poultry should be made to eat as much as possible. Our rule for feeding is to throw out the feed twice a day as long as the fowls will run after it and no longer. We are told, and it is our experience also, that fowls thus fed will eat considerably more than if they can go to a feeding box and help themselves at all times. We want the fowls to eat; the more they eat, within reasonable bounds, the more eggs they will lay, the longer they will lay, and the better condition they will be in. Laying fowls should take exercise. If they can go to a trough and eat at-any time they wish, will take next to none. If they are fed but twice a day, they will hunt insects and wander much more. If fed soft feed such as wheat bran mixed with corn meal or ground oats, they will be hungry again in two hours after feeding and be off after insects, etc. Give feed, then only to adult fowls while they will run after it -soft feed morning, whole grain at evening. Keep them supplied with gravel, lime (plastering, or, better oyster shells), ashes to dust in, and fresh pure water, some meat in winter, and they will be healthy and prolific.—American Agriculturist.

AN UNTIMELY SNEEZE.-The manager of a Berlin theatre got up a drama in which a human head was to be offered to a tyrant. In order to produce as much effect as possible, he resolved to use a human head. On the stage was placed a table covered with a cloth. On the table was a basin, and an actor concealed under the cloth poked up his head through a hole in the table, so as to seem to be placed in the ba-sin. The effect was prodigious. The audience applauded and trembled. Unluckily a wag who had been strolling about the stage, had sprinkled a spoonful of snuff on the basin, and severed head of his enemy, the head replied by

- "What have you got that's good?" said a the starve with slices of bread before them (spread bungry traveller, as he seated himself at a dinner table in Salt Lake City.

Marry yung ! iz mi motto.

I hav tried it, and kno what I am talkin there is the seated himself at a dinner table in Salt Lake City.

"Oh, we've got roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, boiled and fried ham and broiled curbent."

a hearty fit of sneezing, and changed the au-

dience from "grave to gay" with remarkable

lew." What is curlew?" said the stranger.

"Curlew! Why, curlew is a bird something

like a snipe. "Could it fly?"

"Did it have wings?"

"Yes." "Then I don't want any curlew in mine. Anything that had wings and could fly, and didn't leave this damned country, I don't want for dinner."

- There are two things that always pay even in this not over remunerative existence. They are working and waiting. Either is useles without the other. Both united are invincible, and inevitably triumphant. He who waits without working is simply a man yielding to sloth and despair. He who works without waiting is fitful in his strivings, and misses results by impatience. He who works steadily and waits patiently may have a long journey before him, but at its close he will find its re-

- Two little girls were heard one morning engaged in a dispute as to what their "mothers could do." The dispute was ended by the youngest saying: "Well, there's one thing my mother can do that your's can't—my mother." can take every one of her teeth out at once."

- An Indiana girl got rid of singing at an evening party by responding to the invitation:
"You must excuse me, for I never attempt to
sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at

"Lenny, you're a pig," said a father to a little five-year-old boy. "Now do you know what a pig is, Lenny?" "Yes, sir; a pig's a

hog's little boy."

— Girls sometimes put their lips out poutingly because they are angry, and sometimes because they are disposed to meet you half

J. N. ROBSON, Commission Merchant, Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c.
Shippers of Produce to him may, at their option have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York; thus having the advantage of two markets, without extra commission. BEFERENCES.

Bishop W M Wightman, S C; Col Wm Johnston, Charlotte, N C; Rev T O Sommers, Tenn; Hon John King, Augusta, Ga; Messrs George W Williams & Co, Charleston; Messrs Williams, April 29, 1869

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant em-

ployment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by de-voting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The Psople's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all control free by mail Region; if you want normanent - Why are your nose and your handkerchief like deadly enemies? Because they never meet profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE

MERCHANTS

ANDERSON C. H.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that we do not propose to do a credit business for the year 1870, but those to whom credit may be given, are notified that all sales are considered due after thirty days; and if not paid, interest will be charged in every instance—whether on note or acless by special contract otherwise.

G. F. Tolly, Dobbins & Skelton, BLECKLEY & EVINS, A. B Towers, (Survivor,) GEO. W. FANT, JULIUS POPPE, W. H. NARDIN & Co. J. B. CLARK & SON, CATER & MARTIN, F. C. v. BORSTEL, WM S. SHARPE. N. K. & J. P. SULLIVAY, R. W. HUME, BENNETT & KEESE, WALTERS & BAKER, BYRNE & FOGARTY, J. L. DAWSON, M. D. KENNEDY, M. HELDMANN, W. F. BARR & Co., WATSON & BRO., P. K. McCully, J. R. Smith & Son, L. C. BRADY & Co., A. P. HUBBARD, JOHN MCGRATH, C. A. REED,

KEESH & KING.

Call and See!!

NOW IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, NEW GOODS,

Of every variety, including Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, Flannels, etc., etc., etc. Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockeryware and Groceries.

We have on hand Spices, of all kinds; Currants, Citron, Cinnamon Bark, etc. Also, a com-

plete assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

The ladies are particularly invited to call and see our stock of JEWELRY, which is composed of the latest styles worn. In exchange for goods we take barter of nearly

very description. Highest market prices given for cotton, and liberal advances made on cotton shipped through us for sale in New York.

CATER & MARTIN, No. 10 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.

Greenville & Columbia Railroad. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, \

Columbia, January 15, 1870. ON and after WEDNESDAY, January 19, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road going North:

L've Columbia 7.00 a m | L've Greenville 5.45 a m " Anderson 6.25 a m " Alston 8.40 a m " Newb'ry 10.10 a m " Abbeville 8.00 a m Arr. Abbeville 3.00 p m " Newb'ry 12.35 p m " Anderson 4.20 p m " Alston 2.10 p m Gr'nville 5.00 p m Arr. Columbia 3.45 p m The Train will return from Belton to Anderson

on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH, Gen. Sup't. Jan 20, 1870

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills! For Liver Complaint, Billiousness, &c.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, For purifying the blood. Tutt's Expectorant,

For Cough's, Cold's, Consumption, &c., &c-

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye, The best in the world, de in Anderson by WALTERS & BAKER,

throughout the United States. July 29 1869

Columbia Advertisements.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTH CAROLINA. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL --- \$500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS Deposits of \$1 and Upwards Received.

MECHANICS, Laborers, Clerks, Planters, Proessional Men and Trustees can deposit their Funds and receive interest compounded every six OFFICERS:

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, President. Col. J. B. PALMER, Vice President. THOMAS E. GREGG, Cashier.
J. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier. Persons at a distance may send money by Express or Exchange. April 7, 1869

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Benefit Life Insurance Company, Of New York.

ALL THE PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS. No Restriction upon Travel or Residence.

POLICIES issued upon all modern and ap-proved plans of insurance, including children's Dividends annually to Policy holders.

GREGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina. WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. DR. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner

40

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

April 1, 1869

The Largest in the World ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS. Policies Self-Sustaining in Thirteen Years.

All Profits Paid to Policy Holders. DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY. GREGO, PALMER & CO.,

General Agents for South Carolina. Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 1, 1869

NICKERSON HOUSE Columbia, S. C. THE undersigned having renewed his lease up

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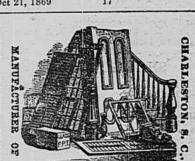
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